

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 16 1865.

NO. 456.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule, 189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate, 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest, 174,820 23
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days, not included in above, 9,425 69

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security, 18,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns, 17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not included in above, 1,004 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office, 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (house offices and agencies), 1,814 00
Miscellaneous warrants, 41 00

Revenue stamps, 15 80
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable, \$430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policy, 4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies, 59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value, 10,412 95
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$5,357,900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the lawful owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.
(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 6th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNARDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT H. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Kentucky county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert H. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prominent by

A. G. HODGES & CO., Agents, Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.,

BANK NOTE

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

Also, engraved in a style corresponding in excellence with that of Bank Notes.

RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS,

Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Promissory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Visiting and Professional Cards, No-tarial, County and Hand

Seals, Etc., Etc.

Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made to order, superior quality.

The above office is under the supervision of

GEORGE T. JONES,

S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin. March 31, 1865—3m.

MISCELLANY.

RELIEVED GUARD!

BY HENRY P. LELAND.

There at his post by oozy marsh that binds
The borders of the bay,
Where moaned through rustling sedge the winter
winds,
The soldier silent lay.

Through the cold blue of heaven the evening
star
Set the first watch of night;
While 'twixt the west one lingering crimson
bar
Crowned the dead day with light.

Slyly the gray fox peering, swiftly ran
Along the dusky shore
Stopping, perchance, with rpricked-up ears to
hear
The wild fowl winging o'er.

The pulsing whirr of wings that beat the air
With a deep, trembling hum,
Unheeded pass the soldier there:
Unseen the wild fowl come.

Now o'er the line of marsh the new-born day
Lifts up its rosy wings,
And through the frosty air, far down the bay,
The "honk" of wild geese rings.

Unharm'd the wild duck preens its plumage
bright,
Swimming the soldier near:
Gazing the while with eyes of liquid light,
It sees no sign for fear.

Calmly at peace he lay, while the bright sun
Tinged his pale cheek with red—
Shot through the heart—his duty done—
There lay the soldier, dead.

Whether "neath sheltering roof or open sky
We render the last breath,
God give us strength to calmly die
With hope for after death.

[United States Service Magazine.]

From London Society.

GOING TO THE CATTLE SHOW.

[CONCLUDED.]

What with the heat and standing about,
I could scarcely keep my eyes open; and I
had not been seated a minute before I forgot
all about the roses at the back of my bon-
net, and resting my head so that they must
have been squeezed into a pancake, I dropped
asleep as sound as a roth and woke up
three minutes afterwards under the impres-
sion we were arrived at Xeter. Nothing of
the sort. There was a porter at the window
asking to see our tickets, and Slowman was
clapping one pocket and then another as if
that would create them, and then at last
he had to confess that he had handed them
over to Keziah to take care of. Of course the
agency had to be paid again, and the gentle-
man opposite with the largest whiskers and
watch-chain I fancied eyed Slowman's purse
quite rudely when he took it out. For
though it was a common leather bag, there
was plenty of lining to it that was certain.

Then, as they make a point of doing, the
porter must needs open the door and slam it
again with all his might, bawling out "all
right," as if he would insult us to the last;
whereby my dress got jammed, and the next
time I moved it tore a quarter of a yard
three cornered rent.

With a screech like my grandmother used
to give when she sang "There was an old
woman all skin and bones," (which is al-
ways associated in my mind with the smell
of hot punch and the wind rumbling in the
chimney,) the engine dragged us sulkily out
of the station, and of course you may sup-
pose we were off at last. Nothing of the
kind, bless your heart! they simply shunted
us on to the middle line, no better than so
many luggage vans; and there we stuck
simmering and spitting (that is, the engine,
you understand,) till the clock had struck
twelve, the express train passing magnani-
mity up before us! I should have burst with
spite had not some one sensibly proposed a
game of cards. Croquet would have been
more genteel, but Keziah was not with us,
and there would scarcely have been room, I
expect, even if we had had the balls. The
polite gentleman with the large whiskers
and watch-chain took a deal of persuasion, un-
less as he said, the ladies would play. I was
ready at once, but after the first game, which
I lost, I felt so sleepy I could not go on, so
he made up a rubber of whist with Slowman
and two of the others.

I never awoke until after three o'clock,
just as the train reached Xeter. Everybody
was complaining of the scorching rays in
which we had been detained on the road, and
Slowman was cursing and biting his
nails worse than any.

The countryman, who I told him, had no
right in our carriage with a third class tick-
et, wanted to get at his bundle, but I would
not lodge an inch till he let out that it was
a butt of bees, and that he merely wished
to see if they were safe. Good gracious! I
wonder I did not go straight out of the win-
dow, like a Jack-in-a-box. "Lor, missus,
you needn't squall so," said the man (I give
it in the low creature's own words, and
upon my honor I only exclaimed, "Geminie
Slowman!" and leaped up creeping all over
as well I might.) The polite gentleman
with large whiskers and watch-chain caught
hold of my dress; for I dare say he expect-
ed to see me every instant through the win-
dows, and a corner's inquest sitting on me;
and once the others made me change places
with him, though it was but a moment be-
fore we all got out at Xeter station, where
the crowd was so great I lost sight of them
instantaneously, though I looked everywhere
to thank them for their politeness, for I was
determined to shame Slowman, who I verily
believe would have seen me stung to a
strawberry without lifting a finger, he looked
so grim.

Will you believe it? The Horticultural
Exhibition was closed; and just as we reached
the cattle-yard a violent tempest came on,
and we were drenched to the skin, while the
fighting was awful.

"My dear Slowman," I said, (I am al-
ways affectionate to a thunderstorm) "my
dearest husband, let us go back."

And back we went as fast as our legs
could carry us, to a pastry cook's in the
High Street, where we found our Keziah and
young Bullock in the long room behind the
shop, with a lot of others as merry as grigs
around a table covered with chops and

steaks and sausage rolls, drinking Allsop's
pale ale in long glasses and taking sixteen
to the dozen. It was still thundering, and
I had not the heart to scold the girl, who
indeed did seem overjoyed to see us, and
kissed me again and again, and whis-
pered she had a secret to tell me. Now it I
have a weak point, it is to hear a secret. I
believe if I were fighting a deadly duel with
broad swords, and my adversary whispered
had a secret to tell me, I should throw
down my arms at once. So I smiled at Ke-
ziah and said there would be time enough
for that by and by. For one should never
listen to a secret directly. Waiting makes
one's mouth water, whether it is for currants
or kisses. And I can tell you it is much nicer
to put a secret off for a while, like a let-
ter, which I always carry in my apron pocket
for an hour before opening.

Down I sat and began to eat, for I had
tasted nothing all day, and the breakfasts
were done to a turn, and such baked pota-
toes, for all the world like snowballs in cul-
lapers! Slowman had been out of the room
with the young Bullock, and now came
back looking more cheerful than when he
had a legacy left him. I own it exasperat-
ed me to see him hand and glove with that
young fellow; and I was preparing to say
something very biting to the young scamp,
who looked as if butter would not melt in
his mouth, when we all knew Arrowmore
cheese would not choke him, when all at
once our Keziah exclaimed:

"Why, father, do you know you have
Mr. Bullock's purse in your waistcoat pocket?"

Slowman went immediately as red as lob-
ster.

"Yes, my dear," he said, hesitating, and
looking at me. "The fact is, I may as well
out with it; I lost every penny I had, play-
ing at cards in the train with a blessed lot
of sharpers"—not that Slowman employed
the term "blessed," but if you understand
irony you may guess what he used—
"and Bullock has been kind enough to offer
to lend."

"No, Mr. Slowman," I interrupted, cutting
him short, as I laid down my knife and fork
and rose with dignity.

"Never shall it be said that you were
hidden to that!" I paused to give it empha-
sis—"to that gentleman. Since, Mr. Slowman
you cultivate a taste for gambling, and are
become so childish as not to be capable of
taking care of your money, it is well for you
that you have a wife whose purse is at your
disposal. 'Take it,' I said, imitating, as
near as I could, Lady Macbeth's tone in the
play, when she murders sleep, and plunging
my hand in my pocket.

My conscience! I thought I should have
dropped. There was nothing in it.

Upon examination we found that my dress
had been cut with some sharp instrument,
and I was innocent as an unborn babe of it,
and my purse stolen. Up went my hands
and eyes. "Well," I cried, "this being a Ban-
gler, as the Irishman says, and, turning
about, who should I see at a corner table,
but the polite gentleman with large whis-
kers and watch-chain, whom I knew direct-
ly, although he was holding up a newspaper
before him. The minute he saw me, he laid
down the paper and stretched his legs and
took up his hat, and moved to the chimney
glass in a leisurely sort of way, and then
was about to pass by us out of the room.

What possessed me I cannot think, but I
touched him on the arm, and asked him
if he might have seen my purse which I
lost in the railway carriage.

"My good woman," he answered, as grand
as Doomsday, staring like a stone above my
head, "what are you talking about? Is the
creature insane?" he added, waving his
hand to Keziah to let him go by.

"Do you mean to say," I demanded, all
aght at his impudence, "that we did not
travel together in the same carriage this
morning?"

He tapped his forehead, significantly
looking around on the others, and shaking
his head (the scoundrel!)

"Poor thing, she ought to be confined in
an asylum. Never saw her in all my life
before," pon my honor!

A suspicion instantly darted into my
mind.

"It is my belief, you villain, you took the
purse yourself," I called out.

He made no reply, but tried to push by
Keziah. I was determined he should not
escape, if he had been a Hercules and I a
midge; so I caught hold of his shoulder,
held my breath, and clung like a leech.

When he found he could not shake me off,
he called for the mistress of the shop, and
asked in a lordly manner whether she did
not know Capt. Blackball, at the same time
throwing down a card as if he were the
Champion at the Queen's coronation. He
asked what she meant by it, and I stared
he had been grossly insulted, and that he
would prosecute "that female" (meaning
myself), and all who aided and abetted her,
with the utmost rigor of the law. The shop-
woman, startled, but she was sure she did
not know any of us, but she was perfectly
astounded at any female accusing a captain
in the army. At the same moment a gen-
tleman and lady came out of the back-
room, the gentleman calling out in a high
airy tone as he passed, "Good-bye, captain;
we shall see you to-night at the Park!" and
then stopping, apparently surprised at the
scene.

"Oh, my dear," I cried to the lady, whom I
recognized at once by her hat, "did we not
travel together to-day, my dear, in the same
carriage with this gentleman with the large
whiskers and watch-chain?"

She stared at me for a minute, and then
smiling languidly to the shop-woman, said,
"There is evidently some mistake. The wo-
man is crazed. Come, captain, you will go
with us."

I could scarcely believe my senses. You
might have tripped me up with a gossamer.
I turned to Slowman to support my evidence;
but neither he nor young Bullock were vis-
ible, and Keziah was crying like the rain.

I let go my hold on the captain's coat, and
they had reached the door, when it was
blocked up by young Bullock and a police-
man, and the next instant brought Slowman
and two or three more police, who made no
ado, but slipped handkerchiefs at once upon
the captain and his fine friends, who turned out
to be part of a gang of swindlers that had
been pocket-picking in every direction

throughout the town. My purse was dis-
covered the very first thing in the captain's
pocket, so I got it again without the loss of
a single penny-piece, for which you may be
sure I was thankful enough to remember in
my prayers, not as I cared so much for the
money as for the little gilt thimble which
had belonged to my grandmother's aunt,
to whom it had been given by her nurse's
consin, when she was in the mumps; and
has been an heirloom in the family ever
since.

Of course there was congratulation be-
tween us all. You would have taken the
pastry's cook shop for the House of Parlia-
ment in debate, there was such a jabber,
and I caught myself gossiping with at least
six people at once, without knowing one of
them, and shaking hands with young Bul-
lock for his good service, before I was aware
what I was doing. I could not but be grate-
ful to him, you know. He and Slowman
then left us to go before the magistrates or
something, they tell me I shall still have
to appear as a witness when those light-finger-
ed gentry are brought to trial.

I have, however, made up my mind to be
in bed that day with a sick headache or
something infectious, even if I have to
drink mustard and water to produce it. The
barriers shall never have an opportunity of
playing off their tricks on me, with their
"Now, Mrs. Slowman, speak up—that
jury may hear you," or "Remember you are
on earth, my dear." Oh, I have heard and
seen poor witnesses worried into swearing
black is white, and bawled to tears many a
time in the courts of justice!

That was the tea we made when Slowman
and young Bullock returned, and we all sat
down in the pastry cook's back-room, with
kidneys and broiled ham that would have
made a Jewish cardinal his fast of a Friday!
It is my firm conviction, and you would never
turn me from it if you were to talk within
an inch of your life, that we should not
have moved to this day had not the omnibus
called to take us back to the railway sta-
tion. For Keziah had whispered her secret,
namely that old Mr. Bullock, who I
will say is a most respectable man, and owns
more property than half the gentry round—
that old Mr. Bullock had taken a nice estate
for his son four miles from Slowman-
sleigh, and that young Bullock had—

There now I am beginning to cry again.
It is very foolish, but I cannot help it. I
suppose they will be married in the Spring,
and that will be the result of our going to
the Cattle Show.

For the Commonwealth.
Stray Left from a Stray Journal.

PICKED UP BY STELLA GRAY.

Spring is coming! Don't you hear the
sweet music of her glad, electric bugle
heralding her approach? Don't you see the
bright gleam of her sweet smile above the
old hills that rear their majestic heads
against the sky? Don't you see that every
where her joy dandled feet are again touch-
ing the old brown earth into new life, and
new beauty? She comes, this sweet "poet of
promise," walking upon the broad hills, and
over wide valleys, entering alike the manor
and the lowly cottage, scattering from her
hull hands emeralds, pearls, rubies, garnet,
amethyst, and asphodels—holding to our
waiting lips overflowing cups of ravishing
joy, the rich wine of love, and the glad
elixir of happiness—bringing to our tired
hearts rich gifts, upon the Winter's snowy
harvests, of garlands and flowers, and full
sheaves of exceeding great blessedness.

Oh! I am so glad that old chilly Winter
with his blinding sleet and tempests' moan
has gone, chained and conquered to his ice-
girt home away off amid the withering
snows of the Arctic, for now again Spring
will make glad all the earth, Queen of all
glory and beauty and loveliness. Oh! shout
for the summer! All hail! oh, thou beau-
tiful, beautiful Queen Spring.

Point Lookout and Takecare

Point Lookout and Takecare

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast
Pins, Bar Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings
and Chains.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on
hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Watterfalls,
Hows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Lows from
\$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish
matched, and the price of any of the above ar-
ticles, can have them sent by express, or mail,
and if they do not suit can return them by pay-
ing return express.

Also keeps

PERFUMERY

of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking
Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and
Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the
Christian Church.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 2, 1864—swim.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff,

vs.

Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants, } In Equity.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865.

Meeting of the Kentucky Delegation on their Return from Springfield.

The following gentlemen formed the delegation from Kentucky, appointed to attend the funeral of the late President of the United States, at Springfield, Ill., on the 4th inst.

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette.
STAFF.—D. W. Lindsey, Adj. Gen.; S. G. Suddarth, Q. M. G.; W. T. Scott, Pay M. G.; I. W. Scott, Surg. Gen.; Col. W. H. Grainger, A. D. C.; Col. A. G. Hodges, A. D. C.; J. R. Duncan, A. D. C.; W. T. Samuels, Auditor of Kentucky; James R. Page, Asst. Secretary State; Rev. D. P. Henderson, Chaplain.

Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer, commanding District Kentucky.
STAFF.—Maj. L. Hammond, A. I. G.; Capt. H. Howland, C. M.; Capt. B. E. Harlan, A. G.; Capt. Geo. W. Womack, Pro. Mar.; J. F. Herbert, Chief Artillery; L. M. Wood, Orderly.

*GOVERNOR'S SUITE.—Hon. Wm. Kaye, Col. D. R. Haggard, W. B. Belknap, A. B. Semple, Arthur Peter, W. H. Goddard, Capt. T. C. Coleman, W. R. Gurley, C. C. Hull, Dr. L. B. Todd, Maj. W. H. Kinney, Rev. C. Van Santvoord, U. S. A.; Rev. T. G. Carver, U. S. A.; B. F. Avery, J. D. Orrell, E. G. Gwathmey, R. L. Post, A. J. Billard, E. Slaughter, M. Redding, J. C. Nais, Prof. B. M. Patten, E. N. Woodruff, W. D. Smith, J. H. Speer, Isaac Russell.

The delegation returned, after discharging the mournful duty assigned them, about midnight of Friday last. Thinking it becoming to give some suitable expression of their sentiments, in view of the solemn and memorable services they were called upon to render, a meeting of the members was held on Saturday evening, May 6th, 1865, at the United States Custom House. Of this meeting W. B. Belknap, Esq., was chosen chairman, and W. D. Smith, Secretary.

A committee consisting of Hon. W. H. Grainger, R. C. Gwathmey, Esq., Rev. D. P. Henderson, Dr. C. Van Santvoord, Messrs. Arthur Peter and W. B. Belknap, to whom the matter of preparing a minute for the action of the meeting was referred, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Kentucky delegation, in performing the sad duty devolved upon them, have been profoundly impressed at every stage of their journey by the popular sorrow, not more universal than evidently sincere, in which the nation has been plunged by the assassin hand that robbed it of its wise, kind and honored chief magistrate—that, while looking with awe upon the sublime spectacle of a whole mighty people mourning, as with one stricken heart, over the coffin of this just, gentle and good ruler and man, they recognize in the fact of this deep and all pervading sorrow, evincing as it does the manly and sterling qualities of the popular virtue, the highest guaranty of the stability of our free institutions, and the safety of the Government that protects them.

Resolved, That the honest emotions which inspire to bow down the heads of the people under this great national bereavement, have our fullest and heartiest sympathy. We sympathize in the horror and detestation with which the assassin, his foul and fiendish deed of blood and all who smile upon it or would palliate it, of whatsoever class or name, are and ever must be regarded by every honorable mind and true heart. We sympathize in the poignant grief, that a self-denying and useful career should be cut short by miscreant violence, in the midst of beneficent plans, just ripening into maturity, for the good of the whole country. We sympathize in the conviction that not individual hate and malignity simply, but the dark spirit of an atrocious rebellion, nerved the arm which struck down the life of one of the purest and most magnanimous of rulers, aiming its dastardly felon stroke at the life of the Government in the person of its beloved representative—and we sympathize in the strong love of, and unswerving purpose to maintain, the great principles underlying right, liberty, the elevation of humanity, the earnest and consistent advocacy of which, made the life of Abraham Lincoln, so nobly beautiful, and his death that of a Martyr to the Truth.

Resolved, That while brought, in the performance of our late melancholy duty, to mingle our tears with those of our countrymen of other States and sections, we have at the same time received from them courtesies, partaken of hospitalities, exchanged congratulations on our dear country's successes in her brave sons' struggles, rejoiced in the brightening prospects of returning peace and unity to bless all the land, breathed prayers together for the perpetuation of national unity, and together sworn to maintain that unity, through evil report and good report, and have found, that not a common grief over a common national calamity alone, but common joys over national successes, and in prospect of perfect triumph over national foes, and a common sentiment of profound interest in all that pertains to the honor, dignity, true progress and welfare of our beloved country—one and indivisible—unite to proclaim the sacred bond, that must hold in the future, as it has held in the past, all the people together, in the fellowship of indissoluble union and fraternity.

Resolved, That the acknowledgments and thanks of this delegation, be cordially tendered to Governors Morton and Oglesby for their polite and considerate attention during our stay respectively, at the Capitals of Indiana and Illinois, to Messrs. S. W. Bowen and J. H. Cook for the liberal courtesy in furnishing a special car for our accommodation from Indianapolis to Springfield, and the return route; to Chas. Duffield, Esq., of Chicago, for his successful assiduity in procuring rooms for the delegation at the overcrowded Tremont Hotel, and to the proprietors of this superb hotel, for their attentive consideration to our comfort, secured through personal inconvenience to others, the Superintendent of the Chicago City Railroads for free carriage by their cars through the city; to Wm. Hale, Esq., Superintendent of the Alton and Chicago Railroad for his generosity in putting a fine sleeping car at the service of the delegation in passing from Chicago to Springfield; to Mr. Reynolds, the gentlemanly and accomplished Superintendent of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad; to the Hon. Henry S. Lane and the Indiana delegation for special entertainment at the Lair House, Lafayette; and lastly, to the municipal authorities and citizens of Springfield, for their warm-hearted hospitality, in throwing open their houses to the delegation, and amid the

pressure of their own special griefs at the loss of their late beloved fellow-citizen, the illustrious martyr President, treating their guests of this solemn hour, with a delicate kindness and care, that will cause pleasant memories of this visit ever to mingle with those that are saddening.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be published in the papers of this city, the Frankfort Commonwealth, Indianapolis Journal, Chicago Tribune, Springfield State Journal, and Lafayette Courier.

W. B. BELKNAP, Chairman.
W. D. SMITH, Secretary.
Louisville May 6, 1865.

How the Rebel States Must Come Back.

It is perhaps but charitable to suppose that General Sherman, when he consented to the terms desired by the rebel General Johnston, in which it was stipulated that the State Governments of the region in rebellion should be acknowledged, knew nothing of the nature of those governments. There is, we believe, not one of them whose authority over the people of those States could be acknowledged with any more propriety by the Federal Government than that of Mosby over his band of guerrillas.

Little has been said in the newspapers of the changes which have been made in the organic law of each of the rebel States since the conspiracy against the Federal Government showed itself in open hostilities—but it is certain that most important changes have been made.

Take for example, the case of Alabama. We suppose that the majority of our readers have taken for granted that if Alabama were to be re-admitted into the Union, she would come back under her old constitution—the same which was in force when the war broke out. This is not so, that constitution has been laid aside, the present government of the State is organized under another of a quite different pattern. There is not an officer in the State, from the Governor down to a surveyor of highways, who is elected or appointed under that constitution. It is a revolutionary State Government, a rebel organization which is in force there—one which the Federal Government has never recognized and never can recognize.

When the conspiracy broke out into open war, its accomplices in Alabama took measures for calling a convention to frame a constitution conformable to the new order of things. The convention was held; it framed a new constitution renouncing all connection with the United States, recognizing the authority of the rebel government, and making various other changes, one of which was that there should be no further emancipation of slaves, even by permission of the State Legislature. It had been provided that this new instrument should be submitted to the people of the State, to be adopted or rejected by them; but this was not done; the people were not allowed to vote upon the question; the constitution was thrust upon them without their ratification; the entire civil code of Alabama was afterwards altered to conform to it, and under it the Governor, the Legislature of the State, and every one of the civil officers now claiming authority in Alabama, were elected.

Such is the nature of the government now claiming the rule in Alabama, and of a like pattern are all the constitutions of the Gulf States. Every one of them is not only a government the functions of which are exercised by rebels, but is revolutionary, hostile, treasonous in its very nature. The Federal Government can no more recognize its authority in the State than it can recognize Johnston's army as regularly recruited in the United States service, and entitled to their wages out of the Treasury. Our government commits absolute suicide when it admits in any, even the most distant manner, the rightfulness of a government in such manifest conflict with its own.

The Federal Government, therefore, when the conspiracy is overthrown within the rebel States, can only regard these as without any lawful government, and must provide one for them, until either the old constitutions can be restored, with such changes as may conform them to the demands of the time, or new constitutions made with the assent of the people. The men who claim to act as Governors of these States have no right to the office they claim to fill; they are there by usurpation; the members of the State Legislatures have no right to their seats; they are as much interlopers as the rebel Congress lately assembled at Richmond, and now scattered before the conquering army of Grant. When the Federal Government shall conclude to acknowledge the usurpation of Jefferson Davis and his Congress as a lawful government, it will be soon enough to admit the rightful existence of the State Governments which form a part of the rebel system. They are all the brood of the rebellion, and must perish together with it. The mother usurpation is already destroyed—the progeny must share its fate.

For our own part, we cannot see how, even if it were desirable, which it seems to us that it is not, an interregnum can be avoided in all the rebel States—a space more or less brief between the dissolution of their present revolutionary system and the restoration of the State Governments on a basis of allegiance and fidelity to the Federal Government which is now wanting in all of them. It will be for the President and his advisers to consider how this necessity may best be provided for, and with the least prejudice to the public liberties.

The Flight of Davis.

It is the current report of the flight of Jefferson Davis, with a large sum of money stolen from the Confederate banks, and wrung from an impoverished people, he true, as we think it is, however much his escape from retributive justice may be regretted, the position he will occupy in the minds of the American people will be as deeply disgraced as his enemies could desire. Scorned in the North for his cruelty, his treason, and his many crimes, he will be hated in the South as a fugitive thief! No dignity of martyrdom, no halo of courageous strife will cling to his dishonored name. He will crown his infamy by earning universal contempt. Where he was once loved and respected he will be universally detested. He will descend from a historic pinnacle to the level of a vulgar criminal, and rank rather with adventurous swindlers than with daring revolutionists. He will naturally find his deadliest foes among his former dupes, for they will be compelled to class him as one who, after plunging them into inextricable difficulties and innumerable miseries, selfishly profited by their distresses, and spent the last dying hours of their darling Confederacy in contriving how best he could rob its coffers, and use his waning power for his personal aggrandizement.—Phil. Press.

Abraham Lincoln.

Our summary of news last week gave an account of the horrible crime by which our country was deprived of its Chief Magistrate—a man beloved and honored more sincerely and universally, perhaps, than any other ruler of modern times. Every class mourns his untimely death, but none have greater reason than Friends to deeply feel their loss, and to hold him in loving and grateful remembrance.

While we unite with those who describe him as one who was seeking to maintain and perpetuate equal government for all—a modest man, accessible to all, gracious, humane and beneficent—as a sincere lover of truth, open and frank, having nothing to conceal, candid himself, and loving candor in other men—emphatically an honest man, we may go further, and express our conviction, that he had become a pious man. This is our greatest consolation in contemplating his sudden transition from the present life to that which is eternal.

It was publicly stated not long since that a visitor to the President asked him if he loved Jesus. He buried his face in his handkerchief and wept. He then said: "When I left home to take this chair of State, I was not a Christian; when my son died—the severest trial of my life—I was not a Christian. But when I went to Gettysburg, and looked upon the graves of those who had fallen in defense of their country, I then and there consecrated myself to Christ. I do love Jesus."

A minister of this city relates that, having an appointment to meet the President at five o'clock in the morning, he went a quarter of an hour before the time. While waiting, he heard a voice in the next room, as if in grave conversation, and asked the servant, "Who is talking in the next room?" "It is the President, sir; he is reading the Bible." "Is that his habit so early in the morning?" "Yes, sir; he spends every morning from four o'clock to five, reading the Scriptures and praying."

Several of our ministers visited President Lincoln under religious concern, with feelings of great satisfaction. A visit of this character was described in a letter a few weeks since. After visiting schools, and attending to other religious services south of Washington and in that city, our friend writes: "Now I felt that I must attend to manifested duty, and offer a visit in gospel love to our noble President, it was immediately granted, and a quarter-past six that evening was fixed as the time. Under deep feeling I went; my heavenly Father went before and prepared the way. The President gave us a cordial welcome, and after pleasant, instructive conversation, during which he said, in reference to the freedmen, 'If I have been one of the instruments in liberating this long-suffering, down-trodden people, I thank God for it; a precious covering spread over us. The good man rested his head upon his hand, and under a precious, gathering influence, I knelt in solemn prayer. He knelt close beside me, and I felt that his heart went with every word as utterance was given. I afterwards addressed him, and when we rose to go, he shook my hand heartily and thanked me for the visit.'

Gen. Washington vs. R. E. Lee.

No greater error was ever committed by Gen. R. E. Lee than that of espousing the cause of the rebels under the hallucination that it was his duty as a States Rights man to fight in the cause of his own State. That doctrine was recognized under the old Articles of Confederation, and it being early seen that it was the cause of the imbecility of the old Government, the new was formed expressly to eradicate the error in our system.

We have the authority of Gen. Washington, that States Rights was left an open question by the Convention that formed our Constitution. Gen. Lee says it was Gen. Washington was a member of the Convention, and his testimony is that it was not. This testimony is in his own hand writing. On the 17th of September, 1787, Gen. Washington reported to the Congress of the United States the Constitution adopted by the Convention, over which he presided himself, and in that report he says:

"It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGNTY TO EACH AND YET provide for the interest and safety of all."

Was language ever more explicit. Again he adds in the same report:

"In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept standing in our view that which appears to us the greatest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union."

Such is the language of the Father of the Republic and the President of the Convention who made our Constitution. State sovereignty was not left an open question by the United States Convention. It was especially repudiated by it, and Gen. Lee falsifies history when he says the contrary.—St. Louis News.

Emancipation in Maryland.

We learn from intelligent and reliable gentlemen, resident in the lower counties of Maryland, that the emancipation of the negroes is not merely a theory, but a practical fact. Every negro is perfectly at liberty to come and go as his pleasure, without the slightest attempt on the part of his former master to restrain him. In many cases, the negroes prefer to remain on the old homesteads and work for wages; while there is a prevalent disposition to change employers. We learn that they display a commendable desire to labor and to improve their conditions, and good hands command \$15 per month, with board.

Country dealers find that emancipation had a fine effect upon their interests. The negroes make their purchases at the nearest store, or from the nearest mechanic; whereas the slave proprietors, according to their custom in every part of the South, were in the habit of laying in their supplies at the distant seaport where their crops were sold. The effect of the change has been to encourage the growth of the villages and towns, and to diversify the occupations of the people.

The effect of slavery, to convert the country cursed by its presence into a mere plantation was long ago pointed out. The largest slaveholding districts are everywhere the most barren of villages for the identical reason stated by one of our informants, viz: that the proprietors, in this case, were in the habit of purchasing their supplies in Baltimore. Each plantation being a little principality, the proprietor was justified, in a pecuniary point of view, in making a trip to the city for the sale of his crop and the purchase of a year's supplies. He bought luxuries for himself and his family, and necessities for his planting operations and for his negroes; and he had little occasion to buy of the country stores and country mechanics. The latter were left to languish upon the

maigre custom of the poor whites and the slaves. At length, every being abolished, every negro becomes the head of a family, and while his consumption is greatly increased, he becomes his own agent. But his income and his outlays being small, he goes to the nearest dealer or mechanic, and thus domestic industry is increased; the plantations become communities composed of people of a diversity of occupations, all independent; towns grow up; domestic markets spring into life; population increases, and the value of land is enhanced.

Where all are planters, there can, of course be no increase of population beyond the demand for laborers; there can be no thrifty towns, and land can only be valuable for the production of some staple to be sold at a distant market. It can owe none of its value to the fact that it supplies a domestic market with the necessities of life. Yet this last is the great cause of the value of lands.

The soil of New York or New England produces no article which cannot be produced a great deal cheaper and more abundantly in the West and South; yet one acre of the former will sell for as much as five or ten acres of the finest cotton or sugar lands. The presence of a dense population in the one case and, its absence in the other makes the difference.

Death of Owen G. Cates, Esq.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of Frankfort Ky., was held at the Auditor's Office, on the 12th day of May, 1865, to take appropriate action on the death of O. G. Cates, Esq.

On motion of Thomas L. Lindsey, Esq., Judge Jno. M. Hewitt was appointed Chairman and L. Lord, Esq., Secretary of the meeting.

L. Lord offered the following preamble and resolution, which being read, were adopted:

"The members of the Legal profession connected with the different courts held in Frankfort, having heard of the death of Owen G. Cates Esq., at St. Louis on the 10th instant, for many years their associate at the bar in this city give this expression of their feelings on the occasion

1. Resolved, That the frankness, high sense of honor and gentlemanly deportment, which uniformly characterized the intercourse of the deceased with his associates at the Bar, and the community generally, gave us a high appreciation of his character, both as a lawyer and as a citizen. And we take this occasion to give this public expression of our warm attachment to him personally, and of the high esteem in which we hold his character.

2. Resolved, That although far distant scenes of action have for many years separated us from the deceased, we shall always remember, with a melancholy pleasure, the many agreeable incidents connected with our former associations with him.

3. Resolved, That we hereby tender to the surviving family and relations of the deceased our sincere sympathy with them in this sad bereavement, and as a further mark of our respect for his memory, that we will attend his funeral on Saturday morning, and the subsequent interment of his remains in the Frankfort Cemetery.

4. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the Frankfort Commonwealth for publication, with a request that they be also published in the St. Louis papers.

JNO M HEWITT Chairman.
L. Lord, Secretary.

Large Payment of Gold.

Belcher's Sugar Refining Company in St. Louis, paid Monday, to the Collector of that port the large sum of \$15,000 in gold—duty on two cargoes of sugar from Cuba. This is among the first direct importations via New Orleans since the war, and foreshadows a resumption of that great river commerce which existed prior to the rebellion.

Touching Incident.

Hon. John Covode was in St. Louis on his return from a Southern tour, yesterday. He had lost two sons in the war, as he supposed, two years ago, and falling in with members of one of their regiments who had just been released from the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., made inquiry preparatory to asking where his boys were buried. Judge of his surprise when he was answered:

"You must be prepared to learn, Mr. Covode, that James (the youngest son) couldn't come with us."

"Is my boy alive, then?" he inquired.

"Why, yes. They couldn't kill him. He has too much soul. He was bound to live. He would have come with us, but he could not raise twenty-five cents the price they demanded to release us."

"Whether I would have cried more," said the patriotic old man to us, "to have heard the tidings that I had lost another son, than I did on receiving this intelligence, is doubtful."

That son is now on his way home by the way of Richmond.

Confidence in the United States.

We cannot sufficiently dwell upon the inestimable consequences of the triumph of our armies and the restoration of the Union without slavery. There are many who remember the dark hours of the past, when defeat after defeat encouraged the traitors and filled the loyal States with despondency, and induced many to doubt the capacity of the Government to maintain itself. Some looked with a sort of hopeless longing upon those strong and despotic Powers, where, if the citizen had not freedom, his person and his property were at least secure. This feeling, spreading dismay among loyal men, excited joy in foreign countries, and was made the text for exulting assertions of the fulfillment of the malign prophecies of the failure of our republican experiment, because the despots knew its success would be their final overthrow. We can, therefore, better realize what we have gained when we attempt to measure what they have lost. The conquest of the rebellion is not the mere satisfaction of a sentiment—not the momentary gratification of a spirit of vengeance against those who fomented and fanned it on—nor yet the mere proof of the fatal tendency of the bad doctrines born of the spirit of discontent and doubt in other days, and stimulated by that most dangerous of sophists and traitors, Jno. C. Calhoun. But it is a substantial triumph—a triumph that affects all the living interests of our country—a triumph that strengthens man in his immortal rights—that makes him free from that ever—that breaks the shackles of the slave—that secures person and property—banishes repudiation, elevates our national securities in every nation of the world, regulates exchanges, stifles the intrigues of the demagogues, appeals the mob, invites the emigrant and rewards him for con-

ing, solidifies the foundations of religious toleration, fortifies our coasts, elevates us in the respect of other countries, and makes the name of American citizen an honorable and distinguished as the title conferred by any crowned head, or inherited from a long line of illustrious ancestors." If this sense of the impracticability of the American Union has gone abroad as our vindication, what a source of rapture it is to the millions at home who have watched this great struggle, and who now feel that they can repose under their own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make them afraid!—Phil. Press.

Jeff. Davis Captured.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 14. Mnj. Gen. Dix. The following details of the capture of Jeff. Davis, while attempting his escape in his wife's clothes, has been received from Gen. Wilson.

E. M. STANTON

MACON, May 11, A. M.—The following despatch announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis has just been handed by Col. Mentz, commanding 2d division:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLAND, GA., May 11.—To Captain F. W. Scott, A. G. 2d Division. Sir: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday at Jonesville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife and mother, his Postmaster General, Reagan, his private Secretary, Col. Harrison, Col. Johnston, A. D. C. on Davis' staff and Col. Morris and Lubick, and Lieut. Hathaway, also several important names, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success. Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed and Lieutenant Bartlett wounded through the arm, in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp, by the chance of the 1st Wisconsin, mistaking us for the enemy.

We shall start on our return without waiting orders from you, as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we have been seven-five miles out, and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Jonesville, tonight.

B. D. PRITCHARD, Lieut. Col. 4th Mich. Cav.

The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Logan's brigade of Cook's division, and has been sent east by Gen. Osterhaus. Colonel Mentz distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Ottauquah. This accounts for the collision between parts of the second and third divisions in the pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command in the hope of capturing the other assassins. Our dispositions of men are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckinridge's son was captured right before last 11 miles south of here. Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Maj. Gen.

MACON, May 13—9 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Lieut. Colonel Hardin, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived from Jonesville: he struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day, through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp, via Gamberland to Jonesville at Cumberlandville.

Col. Hardin met Col. Pritchard, with 150 picked men and horses, of the 4th Michigan. Hardin followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having the freshest horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee river towards Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Jonesville, arriving there at midnight on the 9th. Jeff Davis had not arrived.

From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made a disposition of his men and surrounded the camp before daylight. They had camped at 9 P. M. within two miles, as he afterwards learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by the 4th Michigan, and a fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination before the mistake was discovered. The firing was the first warning Davis received.

The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while he was running they suspected his sex. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded speedily to the persuasion of Col's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying he had believed our government too magnanimous to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Hardin after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or he might hurt some of them. Reagan behaves himself with dignity and resignation. The party were evidently making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON

Inhibition at Bremen.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The War Department has the following translation of an extra of the proceedings of the legislative body of the Republic of Bremen, April 29, 1865, at the opening of the session.

The President, Judge P. Meyer, addressed the Assembly in the following words:—
"Before we begin to transact our regular business, let us remember the joyful and important news that has arrived within the last few days from the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. Let us remember to enjoy the great victories won by the armies of the Union over the rebellion of slaveholders."

"Bremen is, and always has been in the most intimate connection with the United States. Many of our sons are fighting in the ranks of the Federal army, and the men of free labor and the Germans have shown that persistency and valor which must finally conquer victory."

"Gentlemen, let us show our sympathy with the American Union by rising from our seats."

The entire assembly arose and gave three enthusiastic cheers for the victory of the just cause.

DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY! DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864—tw&wlv.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, The President and Cashier of the Bank of Ashland have certified to me that the Stockholders of said Bank, at the annual meeting, held on the 2d day of May, 1865, at their Banking House, in the city of Ashland, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Incorporated Banks of Issue of Kentucky," approved February 22, 1865, as an amendment of the Charter of said Bank.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, do proclaim and make known that THE BANK OF ASHLAND has ceased to be a BANK OF ISSUE for the period of three years from and after the 8th day of May, 1865, and that after ninety days from this date the NOTES AND BILLS OF THE BANK OF ASHLAND shall no longer CIRCULATE AS MONEY OR CURRENCY.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1865, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAOR, Assistant Secretary.
May 9, 1864—31.

JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction.
Feb. 24, 1865—Am.
S. C. BULL.

NEW ALBANY. WOOLLEN MILLS, State St., near the River, New Albany, Ind. We are ready to do custom work promptly. BLANKETS, COVERLETS, JEANS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c., all secured and of very superior quality; also Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers not visiting our city can ship their wool to us by railroad or river express to manufacture or exchange and have their goods promptly returned by same. Cost of manufacturing collected on delivery of goods or taken out of wool. We guarantee our goods to give satisfaction. We send our price-list on manufacturing on application by mail.
J. F. GEBHART & CO., Successors to Gebhart, Richardson & Co., REFERENCES—H. W. Wilkes, Louisville.
J. J. Von Borries & Co., Louisville, a211m*

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, May 8, 1865.

Circular, No. 2. Claim agents, who apply for certificates, will file in this office evidence that they have taken out a license to act as claim agents under the act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue (to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," before any attention will be paid to such applications.

No attention will be paid to any claim agent who asks for information or certificates from this office, unless he furnishes evidence that he is duly authorized to act in behalf of the claimant.

All claimants are cautioned against employing irresponsible agents in the collection of bounties, back pay, &c. Too much caution cannot be exercised, as there are men contemptible enough to swindle soldiers, and the poor widows and children of deceased soldiers, out of the small amounts due them.

D. W. LINDSEY, Adjutant General of Kentucky.

May 12-31.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLIOUS COUGH BALSAM. CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for Infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.
May 25, 1864 tw&wlv-325.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....MAY 16, 1865.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,
Gen. S. S. FRY,
OF Boyle County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
WM. H. GRAY.

Proclamation.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

Review of News.

Jeff. Davis has been captured by the Federal forces. He was taken by a portion of the 4th Michigan cavalry, under Col. Pritchard, near Jonesville, Ga., on the morning of the 10th inst. Unfortunately a conflict took place between a portion of the 1st Wisconsin, which had surrounded the fugitive party, and the 4th Michigan. A mistake was made in the dark—the Michigan troops taking the Wisconsin boys for part of the rebel escort fired upon them, and quite a fight ensued before the mistake was discovered. Two men of the 4th Michigan were killed and one wounded, and four men of the 1st Wisconsin were wounded. Davis may now expect the reward of his terrible crimes. Well does he deserve it.

A son of John C. Breckinridge was captured on the night of the 11th, eleven miles south of Cumberland, Ga. The father is being carefully and vigilantly sought for, and will doubtless be found before long.

Gen. Dodge has received official information of the surrender, on the 11th inst., of Gen. Jeff. Thompson. He was commanding the district of Middle Arkansas, under Kirby Smith.

The Army of the Potomac has reached the defenses south of the Potomac. General Sherman has established his headquarters at Alexandria, and his army is marching from Fredericksburg to that place, where it is supposed it will go into camp. Gen. Sheridan's cavalry is expected to reach Washington to-day or to-morrow.

The steamer Saxonia from Southampton reached New York on the 14th with European dates of the 3d. In the House of Lords, Earl Russell had moved an address to the Queen, expressing the horror and indignation of the House at President Lincoln's murder, and praying that these sentiments be communicated to the American Government. He said the Queen had written a private letter to Mrs. Lincoln, expressing the deepest sympathy for her irreparable loss. Lord Derby seconded the motion. In the House of Commons, similar motions were made by Lord Grey and seconded by Mr. D'Israeli. Great excitement and indignation still prevailed throughout England over the terrible event.

Slidell declined an invitation to attend one of the funeral services performed in Paris on Mr. Lincoln's death, stating that no one could feel greater horror at the late crime, but feared his presence at the ceremony would lead to erroneous interpretations. What the interpretation would be, except that he sorrowed over the event, we cannot conceive. Probably, however, the traitor makes a distinction between his "horror at the late crime," and his grief over it.

Solemn services in the English and German languages were performed in Berlin on the 2nd inst., in memory of Mr. Lincoln.

The Confederate archives have been packed and sent to Washington. They filled 91 boxes.

The trial of the conspirators has commenced at Washington. Reporters for the press have been admitted.

The noted guerrilla, who has been for some time past operating in Kentucky under the name of Quantrell, was wounded in a fight with a squad of Federal soldiers last week and was captured and brought to Louisville. There is very little hope of his recovery, as his whole body is perfectly paralyzed.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN PRINCE.—Nicholas Alexandrovitch, the Czarovitch or heir to the Russian throne is dead. The Prince was a little over twenty-one years old, and had he lived to assume the reins of the empire, would probably have made a mild and temperate ruler. He was betrothed to the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, a sister to the wife of the Prince of Wales. The friendly relations existing between Russia and the United States, entitles the Russian Court to our sympathy for its loss.

Capture of Jeff. Davis.

From dispatches published to-day, it will be seen that Jeff. Davis, fugitive President of the defunct Confederacy, has been captured and is now a prisoner in our hands. The fallen chieftain displayed great heroism and dignity in the last moments of his freedom. Donning his wife's dress he took to the woods. But in the hurry of his altering he forgot his gaiters and his boots betrayed him. He made a brave stand, when brought to bay, with a bowie knife, but the click of a pistol was too much for his nerves. He had found the last ditch—a woman's dress—and surrendered.

The great Davis seems not to have entertained a very high opinion of his manliness, as he expressed himself to the captors as highly indignant that our Government should hunt down a woman and a child. His wife, however, seems to have thought more highly of him, as she warned the Michigans to beware how they provoked him lest he should hurt some of them. His days of hurting are over. If, by the clemency of our Government, he is permitted to live, he must drag out a miserable existence—his name a scorn and a by-word wherever honor and virtue and decency are known. This modern Judas has run his race. We do Judas wrong. His was a nobler nature, for after the commission of his great crime, he had grace and conscience enough left to go out and hang himself—Davis slips on a woman's dress and takes to his heels, crying for mercy on women and children. It makes one sick to think of it. Surely the women of the South themselves, if they can get hold of their debased President, will hang him with their garters.

The Constitutional Amendment.
Twenty-two States have already ratified the action of Congress in the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution. The vote of four more in its favor is certain. It only requires then one more State to give its voice for the amendment for it to become the law of the land. We believe that if the loyal people of the different States would consider this subject calmly and patriotically not only would that one State be found but all the States would give a unanimous vote in its favor.

Whether it be true or not, the people have settled down upon the belief that Slavery was the cause of the war. Certain it is that it has always stood in the way of the peace and unity of the nation. Every hitch that has been made in the regular running of the Government, machine from the establishment of the Government to the present day, has been caused by slavery. And when at length its almost uninterrupted rule from the birth of the Republic was broken by the ascendancy of the party opposed to its extension, open rebellion was immediately resorted to. We are fully aware that the Republican party is by many held responsible for this—that their anti-slavery views forced the South to this action, as the South feared that their opposition to the extension of Slavery would grow to opposition to its existence and hence require its abolition. But we should remember that though the rule of the South had been almost uninterrupted, and President after President had been elected, devoted to the interests of the South, yet no sign or word of rebellion had ever been seen or heard from the North. Senator Toombs had boasted that he would yet call the roll of his slaves at Bunker Hill; Northern papers were forbidden circulation through the South unless Southern postmasters were convinced of their pro-slaveryism; Senator Brooks caned an unarmed and defenceless Senator because in the United States Senate he dared give his views of Slavery—an act denounced by our own noble Crittenden—and yet the South elected its men to rule and held the Government in its power. And no note of rebellion was raised in the North. But as soon as a Northern man with Northern principles—or rather a man of the Union with Union principles was elected, the South rebelled and appealed to brute force against popular suffrage. And their only excuse was that Slavery was endangered. Because of this the Union must be destroyed.

Hence the idea is becoming universal in our country that the existence of slavery is antagonistic to the existence of the Union—that "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is" cannot exist with slavery. It opposes freedom of thought and act and speech, and where men dare to exercise it, slavery rebels. It is viewed then as a national danger, as anti-Republican in its views and action. The only way of removing the danger is by the adoption of such a measure as will make its abolition universal.

The Constitutional Amendment is the only proposed measure that can accomplish this. And its adoption is with the different States. According to their will it is to be ratified or repudiated. Thus the removal of slavery in this manner becomes a State act, just as much as if the State passed laws emancipating slaves within its own limits. Only in the case of the amendment the State regards the Republic and gives its voice for the perpetuity of the Republic as well as for its own prosperity. Emancipation may benefit itself and itself alone; the adoption of the amendment will work its own good, but more than that, the good of the whole Union. The State is called to act for the salvation of the country, and with a patriotism that looks abroad and regards the welfare of the whole land it nobly responds to the call.

The amendment in no way interferes with the right of the State. Under the Federal Constitution it freely came into the Union. That Constitution provided for its amendment. In the manner of its provision, an amendment is proposed and the agreement of the States is asked. The ratification of an amendment is a State act, and unless the

requisite number of States act the proposed measure fails. Thus it is no infringement upon State rights or State independence. All that Kentucky is asked to do is to exercise her right in the matter, but in so doing to consider the whole Union, what is for its interest and perpetuity, and then to act as patriots and men. Pass the amendment and the great and continual cause of strife is removed. Refuse to do so, and though the State may pass laws of emancipation within her own borders, yet the old question remains to agitate and destroy. We think the way of wisdom and patriotism is clear—let Kentucky follow it.

The Great "Miltonian Tableau" of Paradise Lost.

From all we have heard and read of this exhibition, which opened at Metropolitan Hall, on last evening, we judge it will take our citizens by storm. In fact, we predict a greater rush to witness this work of art than to anything that has yet been brought to our city. The press, the clergy and the people everywhere, pronounce it to be one of the finest exhibitions ever witnessed, and almost divine in its character, illustrating as it does, the grandest subject in the world—Milton's great poem of Paradise Lost—and carrying out his idea of Heaven, Hell, Chaos and Paradise. It will with remain us but a short time during which none of our citizens should fail to see it.

"Contemptible Radical Abolition Faction."

The Lexington Observer and Reporter is pleased to speak of the Union party of the State as the "contemptible radical abolition faction." It seems to us that for a "contemptible faction" the Union party is producing quite a stir all through the State in the ranks of the Opposition. If it is such a "contemptible faction," one would think it might easily be destroyed by a true statement of its plans and desires and purposes. Yet false statements as to its character abound; false issues are raised as to its purposes; and the attempt is being pertinaciously made to hide its noble and patriotic ends from the view of the people. This party favors the Amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the Union.

It does this because it loves its country and would see it permanent and undisturbed in its unity and prosperity. It believes in the rights of the States, and in asserting them, but at the same time it holds that one of the highest and noblest of these rights, and one to be manfully asserted, is the right of each individual State to see to it that the Republic suffers no detriment and that every thing that endangers its existence be removed. But because of this belief, and through fear of its commending itself to the minds of the people, the opposition party is raising a great outcry against "Negro Equality," "Negro Suffrage," "Amalgamation" and such like unpopular ideas. And yet there is no more connection between the advocacy and the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and the advocacy and adoption of these ideas, than there is between the moon and green cheese, or between those who raise these issues and a regard for truth and decency. And they know it. But they descend to anything, hoping, in their contempt of the people, that they may thereby gulf them.

A "contemptible radical abolition faction" the Observer and Reporter says the Union men of the State compose. This is the winding up of an editorial nearly a column in length, every line of which shows a fear of the defeat of the Opposition party. It fears that the counties will act for themselves without awaiting the instructions of their party leaders. A split is imminent. The party is in danger. From what? Who makes the unfortified Democracy so shake in their boots? This "contemptible radical abolition faction"? Why must the great Democracy rally to a man? Why the calls, so ungently and earnestly made, upon the party to stand firm? Why must the best men be brought forward? It is only a "contemptible faction" in its way.

Certainly the Democracy is making "much ado about nothing." They shouldn't waste all their strength on a "contemptible faction." It is not chivalric—it is not manly. Don't get scared gentlemen. The people may call you ugly names for it. They may think the "contempt" attaches itself to you instead of the Union party. You may be beaten, too, after all your denunciations and show of strength. Then what shame be you! The great Democracy vanquished by a "contemptible radical abolition faction." Terrible!

We are informed, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, that by the latter part of next week all the rebel soldiers, now prisoners of war, at Camp Morton, will have taken the oath of allegiance and been sent to their homes or released from confinement. So far not a man has refused to subscribe to the oath, and the only difficulty has been that, by an order, the men were not permitted to take the oath as fast as they wished to. Most of those who have been confined in camp present a sorry plight, exhibiting the fortunes of war in all its different phases. They are without money, ragged and removed hundreds of miles from their homes and friends. Many of them, as soon as discharged, make application for work, and show a willingness to engage in honest pursuits. It is now the time of year when labor is the most abundant and laborers scarce, and we should think these men might supply the deficiency, and in a short time supply their wants, which with many, are very pressing.

We have learned that the Secretary of War will, in the course of ten or twelve days, appoint Commissioners to fix the value of slaves who have enlisted or been drafted into the United States Army from the State of Kentucky.

Death of O. G. Cates, Esq.

On Wednesday, May 10th, O. G. CATES, Esq., died of apoplexy in St. Louis, Missouri. On Friday afternoon his remains reached this city, and were conveyed to the residence of Col. E. H. Taylor, his brother-in-law. On Saturday morning, after funeral services at the Episcopal Church, his remains were conveyed to the Frankfort Cemetery, and there interred by the side of his devoted and estimable wife, who had preceded him but a few short months.

It is hard to realize that our old friend Cates has passed to the tomb. It was only on Sabbath and Monday of last week that we were receiving kind attentions from him at his home in St. Louis. We separated from him in the Court-room on Monday, May 8th, when he appeared to be in his usual good health, after an exceedingly pleasant interview in relation to the troubles and difficulties brought upon our country by the Rebellion, and the prospect of peace being again restored to our land. His sudden departure, is only another admonition to those who knew and esteemed him, to be also ready when summoned before the bar of God.

Mr. Cates was born and reared in Kentucky. He received his collegiate education at Transylvania University. After having graduated at Transylvania, he commenced the practice of law in the Southern part of the State. Afterwards he removed to Frankfort, and practiced his profession with great success. During Governor Owsley's administration he was appointed Attorney General of the State, and afterwards President of the Board of Internal Improvement—both of which offices he filled with great fidelity to the State and distinguished honor to himself.

Some years since he removed to the State of Missouri, where, we are informed, he fully sustained the high reputation he had gained at the bar in his native State.

He was an exceedingly bland gentleman in his social intercourse with his fellow men, and will be sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him.

To the estimable members of his family, and to his numerous relatives, both in this State and Missouri, we tender our sincerest sympathy.

In another column will be found resolutions, adopted by the members of the Bar in this city, in commemoration of the esteem in which Mr. Cates was held by each and all of them. In their resolutions they but utter the sentiments of this whole community.

8th Congressional District.

The following patriotic letter from M. L. Rice, Esq., will be read with much interest. It will be seen that Hon. W. H. Randall, late Representative in Congress, had been already announced as a candidate for re-election. That there may be no discussion injurious to the Union cause in his district, Mr. Rice declines being a candidate. His course is highly commendable, and shows him to be a patriot, good and true. Mr. Randall, standing firm for the Union during the last Congress, when so many of the Kentucky delegation fell, deserves the reward of a re-election. It is with much pleasure that we re-publish Mr. Rice's letter from the columns of the National Unionist.

BARKOLVILLE, Ky., April 21 1862
Hon. W. H. Randall.

DEAR SIR: As I have been spoken of in connection with the candidacy for Congress in this District, I deem it proper to state that I will not be a candidate. You are already announced as such, and the presentation of my name for the same office would produce dissension calculated to injure the cause to which we are alike devoted. We should cultivate harmony rather than discord, and he that, at such a time as this, is not willing to forego personal considerations for the public good, can hardly claim to be a patriot. You are therefore authorized to say that I will not, in any event, be a candidate for the 39th Congress.

Yours, Truly,
M. L. RICE.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The June number of this popular magazine has been received. It is of usual interest. Miss Virginia Townsend continues her serial "Whether it paid," a story which will probably surpass any of her other productions. We especially commend to our readers three articles in the Editors' Department, entitled "Abraham Lincoln," "Southern Prisons," and "Our duty to our Country." They are the true, beautiful and touching expressions of a woman's patriotism, well worth reading.

We commend this Magazine to the favor of our readers. Now is a good time to subscribe as a new volume commences with the July number. The subscription price is only \$2.50 a year, or \$6.00 for three copies.

The New York Tribune has some peculiar notions about railway fares. It proposes to adjust the rates to the speed of the trains.

1. Emigrant trains to carry at one cent per mile, and travel twelve miles per hour, 2. Common trains, running twenty miles per hour, to charge two cents per mile, 3. Express trains to travel forty miles per hour at four cents per mile, the fare to be refunded when the train fails to make connection, and where it is thirty minutes behind, but makes connection, half the fare to be returned so as to make it common fare. In seasons of obstructions from snow, flood or ice, express trains to run on common fare and common time. The fast express trains to be preceded five minutes by an engine, at whose approach a gate shall be closed at every highway that crosses the track on its level till the forty mile train has passed. In places, however, as in the streets of cities, where this is not practicable, the speed to be reduced to twenty miles per hour.

THE FIRST FLAG OF THE REBELLION.—The identical palmetto flag which was suspended in the Capitol at Columbia, South Carolina, upon the organization of the Secession Convention in December, 1860, was captured at Columbia by General Blair, and on Saturday last was presented to Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri. When the flag was first suspended in Secession Hall, Lawrence W. Keit uttered the following words: "We have carried the body of this Union to its last resting place, and now we will drop the flag over its grave." Keit and the rebellion have gone to their graves since that time, but the Union still lives.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., May 9, 1865.
To the Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:
You will please announce me as a candidate to represent the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Anderson, Franklin and Woodford in the next Legislature of Kentucky.

I am and ever have been for the Union and Constitution of Washington, both as they came from the hands of the framers of the Government, without any amendment thereto interfering with the domestic institutions of the States.

I believe that the corner stone upon which constitutional liberty rests is the non-interference of one State in the local affairs of another.

The nation should regulate national affairs and each State should regulate and direct its own local and domestic policy.

I am utterly opposed to all amendments to the Federal Constitution, and all laws, that seek to equalize the negro with the white men either socially or politically.

I shall however address the people at various places throughout the district, giving my views at more length on the political issues of the day.
May 12-21.
JOHN DRAFFEN.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Corporation Bar, is preparing this work. One notice will be given of its publication.
a28 6w.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

Most Remarkable

In its efforts, and most useful in its application, the Fragrant Scented has become the most popular Dentrifrice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 21.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 16th day of May, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Addison, Mrs. Sallie	Laukoster, Mrs. Mittie
Breuer, Mrs. Nancy	Lasley, William
Bracher, Robt	Lafou, Mrs. Emley
Burgess, John	Miller, Laura
Chambers, Miss Elizabeth	Martin, Mrs. Margaret
Crampton, T. J.	Morohay, Mrs. Lucy
Castleman, Mrs. Virginia	Price, Robt H.
Davis, James	Preston, C. A.
Dixon, William F. (2)	Rake, Miss Agnes
Duncan, and Salmon	Ranney, P. F. (2)
Dorenport, William B.	Sullivan, Timothy
Hamilton, J. B.	Smith, N. S. (2)
Horten, F.	Schenlau, Charley
Hawkins, Miss Lavenia	Smith, Erin
Hewe, G. W.	Taylor, Henrietta
Heator, Mrs. Sarah	Turner, Charles
Hawkins, Miss Sallie	Wilson, Messrs. J. M.
King, Miss Emily	and H. L.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.
Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2, P. M.
May 16, 1865-1t.
W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.

FINE
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—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTILLIER AND BRO.

May 16-3m.

FOR SALE.

GRIST and SAWMILL on Big Creek in Indiana, for Sale Cheap. No bushwhackers or robbers here. Price \$1,200.
Address MILTON STAPP,
Madison, Ind.
May 16 3m.

PILES!

A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask or

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864-wtly-325.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June. Coupons attached to each note, which are ready cash anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a \$100 note.
Two cents " " " " \$100 "
Ten " " " " " \$500 "
20 " " " " " \$1000 "
\$1 " " " " " \$5000 "

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET, now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium.

Free from Taxation.

The 7.30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the 1st Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by THE

First National Bank of Lexington.

Lexington City National Bank of Lexington.

Clark County National Bank of Winchester.

May 12-3m.

1865 1865



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedy known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's,
Is a paste—use for Rats,
Mice, Roaches, Black and
Red Ants, &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash, used to
destroy, and also as a pro-
ventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes,
Flies, Bed-Bugs, Insects on
Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers every-
where.

!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box,
Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers
in Frankfort, Ky.

1865.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some of our correspondents to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—Scientific American, N. Y.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provision are destroyed annually in Grant county by vermin than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—Lancaster, Wis., Herald.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 631,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS and HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by — and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865-5m.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

April 7, 1862-11.

J. W. FINNELL,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, Third & Fourth Streets.

COPYRIGHT, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-11.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-11.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-11.

HARLAN & HARLAN
Attorneys at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1862-11.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

All practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—Frankfort and Danville.

Sept. 14, 1863-11.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Williams and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers, as well as to the public, for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to.

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

WEITZEL & BECKERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-11.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ANKER was committed to the Garret County Jail for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th day of July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Anker, and his delivery to the jailer of Garret county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair, rather sandy complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stooping or stooping in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is a simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-34s.

J. R. GRUNDY,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-6m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 14th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
1865.

TIME most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Lexington for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the office of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

Strickland's
AND
FLUX!

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Wm. C. Covington, Ky., will be most happy to testify to the value of the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of 25th Nov. says: "This Mixture is the only one that has been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle."
May 25, 1864-wtwtw-32s.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Light Blue, Light Green, French Blue, French Green, French Yellow, French Red, French Purple, French Orange, French Pink, French Lavender, French Violet, French Magenta, French Carmine, French Madder, French Alizarine, French Indigo, French Gamboge, French Ochre, French Umber, French Sienna, French Terra, French Saffron, French Annatto, French Mastic, French Resin, French Gum, French Oil, French Wax, French Tallow, French Butter, French Lard, French Soap, French Perfumery, French Cosmetics, French Hair Dressing, French Hair Oil, French Hair Pomade, French Hair Powder, French Hair Cream, French Hair Soap, French Hair Shampoo, French Hair Conditioner, French Hair Tonic, French Hair Restorer, French Hair Growth, French Hair Loss, French Hair Baldness, French Hair Greyness, French Hair Whitening, French Hair Coloring, French Hair Dyeing, French Hair Bleaching, French Hair Softening, French Hair Smoothing, French Hair Straightening, French Hair Curling, French Hair Waving, French Hair Braiding, French Hair Knotting, French Hair Tying, French Hair Tucking, French Hair Tossing, French Hair Flipping, French Hair Flicking, French Hair Tossing, French Hair Flipping, French Hair Flicking, French Hair Tossing, French Hair Flipping, French Hair Flicking.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

FOR A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the French, and German, inside of one hour.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipts), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863-wty.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market prices. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 2, 1864.

S. BLACK.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmings, Face Shave, or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

NOTICE.
To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, fresh light bread, hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's old stand, on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & J. S. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.

March 29, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government, whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as a gigantic in its proportions, we will have the dignity of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we are they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. We join at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 15th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

J. A. CIVILL,
421 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian,
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STEPHEN YEAKES.

It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned, free, open, and unbiassed newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.

The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the peril through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as far as first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.

It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be maintained by the use of the press, to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, History and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, not in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon the friends of the paper to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is expected, than the 15th day of January, 1865.

Address:
WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,
Danville, Kentucky.

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z. Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiffs.

Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

By order of the Court at the February Term 1865, the cases have been referred to me to receive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L. Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors will file their claims with me at least twenty days before the June Term, 1865, proven as is required by law in case of claims against the estate of deceased persons.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.

Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.
March 28-wsdf.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

THE capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,993 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 45
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 124,273 40

Hartford Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
R. R. Bonds, 6 per cent, 34,000 00
R. R. Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G. I. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 00
Conna. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
Jorsey City Water Bond, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1858,) 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 15,000 00
United States 5-20's, 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 182,500 00
United States 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 169,000 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 200,000 00
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
R. I. State Stock, 4 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, per cent, 10,000 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 00
Atlantic Coast Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 00
Atlantic Coast Co., Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 23,410 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 30,000 00
10 Shares First National Bank R. Co. Stock, 10,700 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S. K., Waterbury, 5,000 00
50 Shares State Bk's S. K., Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 00
33 Shares Eagle Bk's S. K., Providence, R. I., 1,800 00
200 Shares Revere Bk's S. K., Boston, 20,000 00
100 Shares First National Bank S. K., Boston, Mass., 10,000 00
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S. K., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Bk's S. K., St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 00
500 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S. K., Phila. Pa., 50,000 00
500 Shares Bank of Hartford Bk's S. K., Hartford, Conn., 50,000 00
40 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank S. K., Hartford, Conn., 40,000 00
200 Shares Phoenix Bk's S. K., Hartford, Conn., 20,000 00
250 Shares State Bk's S. K., Hartford, Conn., 25,000 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S. K., Hartford, Conn., 15,000 00
140 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S. K., St. Louis, Mo., 14,000 00
100 Shares First National Bank S. K., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S. K., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S. K., N. Y. City, 40,000 00
300 Shares Bk of Am. S. K., N. Y. City, 30,000 00
500 Shares Broadway Bank S. K., N. Y. City, 50,000 00

LIABILITIES.

The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 50
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 122,625 02
All claims against the Company are small for printing, &c. 200 00

Total liabilities, \$123,303 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself and for the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24th day of July, 1864.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.
No. 29, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT, KY., July 24, 1864.

This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statement above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. D. SAMUELS, Auditor.
August 8, 1864-354-wtwtw.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July, 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 25, 1864-1m-16s.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1864 EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOM